

# The Holmes County Farmer.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1826.]

MILLERSBURG, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1861.

[NEW SERIES—VOL. 23—NO. 11.]

## Business Directory.

**REED & CRITCHFIELD.**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio.  
Office—Up stairs in Critchfield's Corner  
Block, opposite the Court-house. n204f

**D. S. UHL.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio.  
Office—In Mayer's building, over the Book  
store. n204f

**WM. S. TANNEYHILL.**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT  
LAW, Millersburg, Ohio. Office—Two  
doors east of the Bank, up stairs. n204f

**J. P. ALBAN.**  
DENTIST, Millersburg, Ohio. Artificial Teeth  
inserted from one to an entire set, on gold,  
silver or vulcanite base. All operations skillfully  
performed. Satisfaction warranted.  
Office—Three doors west of Weston's Sal-  
oon, Jackson Street. n204f

**DRS. BOLING & BIGMAN.**  
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Millersburg,  
Ohio. Office on Main street, formerly occupied  
by Dr. Irvine. n204f

**T. M. EMBRIGHT, M. D.**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
MILLERSBURG, O. Office—on Jackson at  
nearly opposite the Empire House. Resi-  
dence—on Clay street, opposite the Presbyterian  
Church. n204f

**DR. A. A. CRUMP.**  
GERMAN & ENGLISH BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN,  
MILLERSBURG, O. Office—on the East end of  
Main street, four doors above the Public square.  
n204f

**A. B. FRY.**  
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, Main  
Street, opposite Court House, Millersburg,  
Ohio. n204f

**JAS. HEHRON & SON.**  
DEALERS IN English, German and Ameri-  
can Hardware, Cutlery, Oil, Paints, Glass,  
Sash, Pine Doors, Saddlery, and Coach Trim-  
mings. n204f

**EMPIRE HOUSE.**  
H. M. LEE, Proprietor, Main Street, Millers-  
burg, Ohio.—n204f

**OTHO HOUSE.**  
I. HOXWORTH, Proprietor, west end of Main  
street, Millersburg, O. Office—East Office—  
Daily Line of Coaches to Coshocton. n204f

**A. J. BELL.**  
COUNTY RECORDER AND NOTARY  
PUBLIC, Millersburg, Ohio. He is at all  
times ready to furnish, fill up, and take acknowl-  
edgments of all kinds of deeds, Conveyances,  
mortgages, and powers of Attorney, and to receive  
the same, take depositions to be used in any of  
the courts of this State. Also, Protest Notes, Bills  
of exchange, &c. His office is in the County  
Recorder's office. n204f

**SPARTAN LODGE NO. 126.**  
OF Free and Accepted Masons, meet the Fri-  
day on or preceding the full moon in every  
month, at the Masonic Hall. n204f

**J. W. VOHLEN, Secretary.**  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Salt Creek Township,  
Holmes County, Ohio, will acknowledge  
deeds, take depositions, and do all other business  
pertaining to his office. n204f

**BAKER & WHOLE.**  
Forwarding and Commission Merchants  
and DEALERS IN  
BALE, FISH, PLASTER, WHISKY & WATER LIME,  
FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN and OATS  
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.  
—AND—  
UTTER, EGGS, LARD, TALLOW  
And all kinds of DRIED FRUITS.  
WAGNER-HOUSE—MILLERSBURG, OHIO. n204f

**E. STEINBACHER & CO.**  
Produce and Commission Merchants,  
DEALERS IN  
FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL STUFFS,  
ALT. FISH, WHITE & BUTTER LIME, &c. &c.  
June 1, 1860. n204f

**GROCEARY STORE.**  
GROFFER ITNER has removed his  
Grocery and Provision Store  
To the Rooms formerly occupied by  
FELBY Jewelry store.  
His goods are of the best quality, carefully selected  
and will be sold on short profits.  
All who want to buy the best quality of  
GROCERIES  
should call.  
April 26, 1860. n204f

**J. EBERHARDT'S.**  
Manufacturer and Dealer  
IN ALL KINDS OF  
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN  
MARBLE WORKS.  
Monuments, Tombstones and Headstones on hand and made to  
order on the shortest notice, and at such low  
prices that all will be satisfied. Full particulars sent free  
upon request to the address below.  
J. EBERHARDT.  
Shop on Jackson street.  
April 26, 1860. n204f

**NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP!**  
ONE door west from J. M. Kline's store, in the room  
formerly occupied by him in former years. The under-  
signed is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line,  
especially  
FINE CITY SEWED WORK,  
In such manner as not to excite the wear of the Al-  
derman. n204f

**WORK WARRANTED!**  
And done on reasonable terms. Repairing done neat  
and on short notice. Very thankful for the patronage  
that has been extended to him in former years.  
He is determined to merit a return of the same.  
He has on hand, as agent, a lot of BOOTS and SHOES  
both home made and eastern, which, preparatory to lay-  
ing fall, which he will sell on such low prices as to  
AS YOU CAN'T HELP BUT BUY!  
Just try him once and call on  
June 26, 1860.—n204f

**OIL, OIL, OIL, OIL, OIL.**  
HAYING had considerable experience in the oil  
business personally, we are prepared to make all the  
tools necessary for boring wells and  
Pumping Oil.  
And our Portable as well as Stationary Engines are  
designed and in regard to power of fuel used in obtain-  
ing power. We defy competition either in style or in  
price. We make engines from 3 to 100 horse  
power for all purposes for which motive power is re-  
quired.  
CHAPMAN, BARTY & CO.,  
n204f

**The Bodugger.**  
THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something  
entirely new, and never before offered to anyone  
who has wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free  
upon request to the address below.  
SHAW & CLARK, Middletown, Maine.  
n204f

## Poetry.

### WAITING FOR HER LOVER.

Every eve when I'm returning  
From the labors of the day,  
As I pass a lonely cottage  
On the rocky hillside,  
That is falling to decay,  
I behold a patient woman  
Through the little window pane,  
Looking with an air expectant  
Down the narrow grassy lane.  
White as snow her scanty tresses,  
Wrinkles on her thoughtful brow,  
And her cheeks are furrowed deeply  
With the lines that Time can show.  
Seventy winters long and dreary  
From their heavy lids have shed  
Flashes of never changing wisdom  
On the patient woman's head.

Fifty years ago her lover  
Stood beside her in the lane,  
Saying as they parted—"Hannah,  
Sunday night I'll come again.  
Let me see you at the window  
As I hasten up the lane—  
God be with you dear. Remember,  
Sunday night I'll come again."

But before that precious evening,  
Sweeter to the maiden's mind  
Than all the world of vanity,  
Kissed by the gentle April wind,  
Came to bless her with its presence,  
Longingly for which she sighed,  
He, the most beloved of women,  
That e'er blessed a maiden—died.

Well, away for loving Hannah,  
When they told her he was dead,  
Her devoted mind forever  
From its shattered mansion fled.  
Gentle as an April sunbeam,  
Patient as a mother's love,  
Hopeful as the earnest Christian  
Who has moved his hope above.

She thought all these fifty winters  
Had believed herself again  
Loved and loved as of old time,  
When they parted in the lane.  
Every other day she waits,  
And behind the window pane  
Every eve she sits and watches  
For her lover down the lane.

## Miscellaneous.

### The Virginia Panther Fight.

William and Henry Randolph and myself  
started in the year 1861 on a deer  
hunt, and snow more than knee deep.  
We started up different ridges, all leading to  
the top of Paddy Mountain. After I  
had gone a short distance, I got upon a  
large bear-track, (as supposed). I seemed  
to plow through the snow like a horse.  
I hallooed for the boys, and when they came  
up they agreed it was a bear. We follow-  
ed on the track. Did not go far before we  
saw where it had torn up a deer.  
We thought it was one the bear had found dead,  
but soon discovered we were mistaken.  
It had eaten all the flesh. We saw several  
small tracks as we afterwards con-  
cluded, those of a human gait. We kept  
along the top of the mountain, and  
could see where it would go into den after  
den of rocks, in and out. Followed on  
until near dark when we "climbed it." It was  
a desperate looking place—oh, most terri-  
ble.

We concluded we had better go home  
and next morning got some dogs, when we  
would have some fine sport. We had a  
fatiguing time getting home, tired enough,  
and after night. Early the next morning  
we started with five dogs, and got to the  
top of the mountain by sunrise, (six or seven  
miles). When we reached the place  
we found that the panther had come out  
and the small one with it. We followed  
their track. They entered and left several  
dens. As you may guess, it was tiresome  
work to do. They seemed to travel on the  
very roughest and most rocky ground. We  
still thought them bear. The track turned  
and seemed to come back another way.  
At last it stopped and went into the rocks.  
We were awfully tired and the sun nearly  
down. We made an examination. Des-  
perate looking places, the rocks very high  
and straight as the wall of a house. The  
track went around at the base of the cliff,  
then came to a lower point and got on top.  
Then it jumped down into a hole between  
the rocks, six feet deep, and perpendicular.  
I laid down and peeped over. At the bot-  
tom I could see a crack in the side where  
the beast had gone in.

Operations began by letting one dog down  
He barked, and a growl answered that  
seemed like the loudest thunder beneath us.  
Then all the dogs jumped down, and such  
a growling you could hear. We could  
hear the claws against the rocks. One  
small dog got in with him, and had four  
holes bitten in him, you could put your  
finger in. We still thought it was a bear  
and would come out, and kept our guns  
cocked and pointed. It became clear that  
we must get the dogs out. So we helped  
William down. He handed up the dogs.  
They out, all was quiet and nothing to be  
seen. We pulled William out but let him  
down again, to look in the crack at the an-  
imal. We let him down head foremost  
and held him by the ends of his trousers.  
William reports, "I see his eyes. They are  
wide apart and big as a silver dollar. 'Oh!  
says I, 'you are scared.' 'No, I ain't; I  
can see his head, but can't tell his shape.  
Take me up I am sick'—his position throw-  
ing the blood to his head.

"So I was put down. Saw his eyes;  
saw a little light from the crack; saw it  
was no bear. My head soon suffered like  
William's and I was compelled to be drawn  
up. Rested a little. I was again put  
down with a stick to move away the loose  
rock and widen the crevice. I did so and  
made out the color, the short head, and  
great width between the eyes—head like a  
tiger and color of a doe. I could only stay  
long enough to note this, and was again  
drawn up. Late as it was, and almost  
broken down as we were, we had a short  
time to parley. There was but one plan.  
Two must be let down with one gun—one  
to hold the gun, and the other to aim and  
pull trigger.

William and I went down together,  
our weight partly supported by the sides  
of the well-like opening, and partly by  
Henry's hold on our trousers. I had to  
hold the gun upside down and sighted  
along the bottom of it, being inverted my-  
self. All this passed in less time than it  
takes to tell you, as it was impossible to en-  
dure the position long. We got the gun  
pointed. 'A little higher, a little more to  
the right. A little higher yet! Pull!'

The echoes of the cavern made a report like  
that of a cannon.

We did not stay down longer than  
we could help after firing. Henry pulled  
vigorously, and with the aid of our hands  
on the rock were soon up. For a little  
while we could hear the panther struggling  
in his blood. We let down a dog. No  
noise followed. Then I was lowered. I  
saw the game was dead. I crawled in as soon  
I could. A barrier of rock obstructed me.  
Over this I reached my arm and got my  
finger in his mouth, but could not move  
him. Drawn up again, I took my tom-  
hawk and cut some pieces of wood to clear  
away the snow. This done, we succeeded  
in finding a place where the rock to some  
extent moved. A pole with a hook at the  
end was prepared. This we managed to  
fasten to his hind legs and pulled him out.

It proved to be a male panther of im-  
mense size, nine feet and one inch, from  
nose to end of tail, fat, and very heavy.  
Late as it was, worn out and far from  
home as we were, we wished to carry him  
home bodily. Tried to shoulder him but  
failed. We took off the skin with the paws  
and scalp, and hung the carcass on a tree.  
Henry said he had seen the small one es-  
cape through the rocks beyond.

The following spring some Government  
men came along and said he would give me  
five dollars to see the frame of a panther.  
We went. He found all the bones and  
put them in a bag and carried them away.  
And that's the end of my panther hunt."  
—Harper's Magazine.

### An Acorn from the Tomb of Washington.

On the 22d of February, Gov. PICKENS  
of South Carolina, (who was recently min-  
ister to Russia), made a short address to a  
military company in Charleston, in the  
course of which he made the following hap-  
py allusion to the universal respect for  
General Washington:

"I remember while in a distant court  
of Europe, and at the most despotic of all  
Governments, that on a memorable occasion  
I visited the magnificent gardens that  
surround Peterhof near St. Petersburg.

The gardens and grounds were dedicated  
to the enjoyment and peaceful pursuits of  
the greatest and most brilliant of courts.  
On a remote island of these magnificent  
grounds that had been set aside for the pri-  
vate enjoyment and private walks of the  
Emperor and Empress, a tree was pointed  
out to me, that garden, cultivated by par-  
ticular and devoted hands surrounded by  
wicket work, and flowers flourishing all  
around it. There stood on one branch of  
the tree a large brass plate, and on one  
side of that plate, in German, and on the  
other in Slavonic, was written,—"This tree  
was planted in 1839, by Nicholas, from an  
acorn that grew near the tomb of Wash-  
ington." This was the inscription upon  
that tree, placed there by one of the most  
absolute rulers that ever swayed the sceptre  
of empire. And yet in his private seclu-  
ded garden, he paid this deep and heart-  
felt tribute to the memory of the greatest  
and purest man the world ever saw.

"He did not take an acorn from near the  
tomb of the great Elizabeth; nor did he  
take it from the garden of the Tuilleries  
grown in the time of Louis the XIV; nor  
did he take it from the tomb of the  
great Napoleon; nor did he take it from  
the garden of the Cedars, near Rome; but  
he took an acorn from the tomb of a pure  
and mighty man, in the wilds of America,  
who had planted the seeds of a govern-  
ment consecrated to the freedom and in-  
dependence of nations whose every principle  
was directly at variance with the principles  
of his own government; and yet so great  
were the virtues and integrity of Wash-  
ington that even this mighty monarch, in  
private and in secret, paid to him his heart-  
felt and deep tribute. The tree was watered  
and cultivated with more care than any  
other tree in that garden. It was flourish-  
ing and green, and I trust in God  
it will continue to flourish green and fresh  
until its branches over-run the civilized  
world.

### Strange Incident.

A correspondent relates the following  
circumstance to the St. Louis Republican.  
In the early settlement of Denver City  
a difficulty arose between two prominent  
citizens, which resulted in the sending of a  
challenge to fight a duel. The parties met  
in deadly conflict. The weapons chosen  
were guns, with ounce balls. At first fire  
one of the parties fell dangerously wound-  
ed; the other escaped unharm. The in-  
jured man was conveyed to a hotel where  
his wounds were dressed and cared for by  
a young and talented surgeon of the city.  
From the effect of the gunshot wound  
the wounded man lingered in great agony  
for over a year, helpless and penniless.  
The charity of the friends and neighbors  
of the unfortunate victim to a most unfor-  
tunate deed, supplied him with all the nec-  
essaries, and rendered all the aid in their  
power to render him as comfortable as pos-  
sible under the circumstances. The young  
physician was an almost constant attendant  
upon the sufferings of the poor man, and  
ministered to them, well knowing that his  
patient was poor and would not be able to  
pay him for his services, yet he stood by  
him to the last, as a true friend of suffer-  
ing humanity, and after his patient was  
dead and buried, the young Doctor unex-  
pectedly found himself heir by will to one-  
fourth of the estate of the deceased, which  
consisted of only a few gold claims in these  
mines, worth not over a hundred dollars,  
not enough to defray the funeral expenses.  
Yet the young man was satisfied—he was  
conscious of having done his duty, and  
that to him was a sufficient reward.

Months passed away, and it was found  
that one of the gold claims belonging to  
the estate of the deceased on the Bobtail  
Lode was very valuable, and only a few  
days since, the heirs received ten thousand  
dollars cash for the claim, and the deserv-  
ing young Doctor received his pecuniary  
reward of nearly twenty-five hundred dol-  
lars, and yet has claims which are located  
on rich gold lodes, that are very valuable.  
"He cast his bread upon the waters, and  
verily he has his reward."

Men are sometimes accused of pride,  
merely because their accusers would be  
proud themselves if they were in their  
places.

## PROCLAMATION.

### Appointment of the State of Ohio for Members of the General Assembly for the second Decennial Period.

In conformity to the provisions of the  
Constitution of the State of Ohio, We,  
WILLIAM DENNISON, Governor,  
ROBERT W. TAYLOR, Auditor and  
ADDISON P. RUSSEL, Secretary of  
State, have ascertained and determined  
the ratio of representatives in the Gen-  
eral Assembly according to the decennial  
census, the number of Representatives  
and Senators each county or district shall  
be entitled to elect and for what years  
within the next ensuing ten years, and do  
declare the same to be as follows:

The total population of the several  
counties of the State by the federal census  
of 1860, as certified by John C. G. Ken-  
nedy, Superintendent of the Census Bu-  
reau of the Department of the Interior of  
the United States, is two millions three  
hundred and thirty-nine thousand five  
hundred and ninety-nine. The ratio of  
representatives to population is one Rep-  
resentative to twenty-three thousand and  
sixty-six, and for a Senator sixty-six  
thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

The apportionment for the House of  
Representatives during the second decen-  
nial period under the Constitution, shall  
be as follows:

The counties of Adams, Allen, Ash-  
land, Athens, Auglaize, Carroll, Cam-  
pau, Clarke, Clinton, Coshocton, Craw-  
ford, Darke, Delaware, Erie, Fayette,  
Fulton, Gallia, Geauga, Green, Guernsey,  
Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Highland,  
Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson,  
Knox, Lake, Lawrence, Logan, Lucas,  
Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina,  
Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Morrow, Noble,  
Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble,  
Sandusky, Scioto, Shelby, Summit, Un-  
ion, Vinton, Warren and Wyandot shall  
severally, be entitled to one Representative  
in each session of the decennial pe-  
riod.

The counties of Franklin, Maskingum  
and Stark shall each be entitled to two  
Representatives in each session of the de-  
cennial period.

The counties of Ashtabula, Brown,  
Fairfield, Huron, Lorain, Miami, Rich-  
land, Seneca, Trumbull, Tuscarawas and  
Wayne shall, severally, be entitled to one  
Representative in each session, and one  
additional Representative in the fifth ses-  
sion of the decennial period.

The counties of Belmont, Butler, Cler-  
mont, Columbiana, Licking, Ross and  
Washington, shall, severally, be entitled to  
one Representative in each session, and to  
two additional Representatives, one in the  
third, and one in the fourth session of  
the decennial period.

The county of Montgomery shall be  
entitled to two Representatives in each  
session, and one additional Representative  
in the fifth session of the decennial pe-  
riod.

The county of Cuyahoga shall be en-  
titled to three Representatives in each ses-  
sion, and one additional Representative in  
the fifth session of the decennial pe-  
riod.

The county of Hamilton shall be en-  
titled to nine Representatives in each ses-  
sion, and one additional Representative in  
the fifth session of the decennial pe-  
riod.

The following counties, until they shall  
have acquired a sufficient population to  
entitle them to elect, separately under the  
fourth section of the eleventh article of the  
Constitution, shall form districts in num-  
ber following, to wit: the counties of De-  
fiance, Paulding and Williams, and dis-  
trict; counties of Henry and Putnam, one  
district; the counties of Mercer and Van  
Wert, one district; and the counties of  
Ottawa and Wood, one district; each of  
which shall be entitled to one Representa-  
tive in every session of the decennial  
period, and the District composed of the  
counties of Defiance, Paulding and Wil-  
liams, two additional Representatives; one  
in the third and one in the fourth session  
of the decennial period.

By the Constitution, the State is di-  
vided into thirty-three senatorial districts,  
as follows: the county of Hamilton consti-  
tutes the first senatorial district; the coun-  
ties of Butler and Warren, the second,  
Montgomery and Preble, the third; Cler-  
mont and Brown, the fourth; Greene,  
Hinton and Fayette, the fifth; Ross and  
Highland, the sixth; Hills, Scioto and  
Jackson, the seventh; Lawrence, Gallia,  
Meigs and Vinton, the eighth; Athens,  
Holmes and Fairfield, the ninth; Frank-  
lin and Pickaway, the tenth; Clarke, Mad-  
ison and Champaign, the eleventh; Miami,  
Darke and Shelby, the twelfth; Logan,  
Union, Marion and Hardin, the thirteenth;  
Washington and Morgan, the fourteenth;  
Muskingum and Perry, the fifteenth; De-  
laware and Licking, the sixteenth; Knox  
and Morrow, the seventeenth; Coshocton  
and Tuscarawas, the eighteenth; Guernsey  
and Monroe, the nineteenth; Belmont and  
Harrison, the twentieth; Carroll and Stark  
the twenty-first; Jefferson and Columbiana  
the twenty-second; Trumbull and Mahoning,  
the twenty-third; Ashtabula, Lake  
and Geauga, the twenty-fourth; Cuyahoga,  
the twenty-fifth; Portage and Summit,  
the twenty-sixth; Medina and Lorain,  
the twenty-seventh; Holmes and Wayne,  
the twenty-eighth; Ashland and Richland,  
the twenty-ninth; Huron, Erie, Sandusky  
and Ottawa, the thirtieth; Seneca, Crawford  
and Wyandot, the thirty-first; Mercer,  
Auglaize, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding,  
Defiance and Williams, the thirty-second;  
and Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton,  
Henry, and Putnam, the thirty-third.

For the second decennial period, each  
of said districts except the first, eighth,  
seventeenth, twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-  
second and thirty-third, shall be en-  
titled to one senator.

The eighth and thirty-third districts shall  
each be entitled to one Senator for the  
decennial period, and one additional Sena-  
tor in the fifth session of the decennial  
period.

The first district shall be entitled to  
three Senators for the decennial period,  
and one additional Senator in the fifth  
session of the decennial period.

The seventeenth district, composed of  
the counties of Knox and Morrow, hav-  
ing less than three-fourths of a senatorial  
ratio of population, is, as required by the  
Constitution, attached to the adjoining  
district having the least number of in-  
habitants, which is the twenty-eighth district,  
composed of the counties of Wayne and  
Holmes. The twenty-eighth district,  
with the seventeenth district so attached  
as aforesaid, shall be entitled to one Sena-  
tor for the decennial period, and two ad-  
ditional Senators, one in the third and  
one in the fourth session of the decennial  
period.

The fourteenth district, composed of the  
counties of Washington and Morgan and  
a part of the county of Noble, and the  
nineteenth district, composed of the coun-  
ties of Morgan and Monroe, and part of  
the county of Noble, remain as during the  
first decennial period, the Constitution  
not admitting of any alteration of the ter-  
ritorial limits of said senatorial district.  
In testimony whereof, we have hereunto  
set our names, and caused the Great  
Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed, at  
Columbus, the second day of April, in  
the year of our Lord, one thousand eight  
hundred and sixty-one, and of the Inde-  
pendence of the United States of Ameri-  
ca the eighty-fifth.

W. DENNISON,  
R. W. TAYLOR,  
A. P. RUSSEL.

### Soliloquy of a Loufer.

Let's see, where am I? This is—cool  
I'm lying on. How'd I get here? Yes,  
I mind now. Was coming up street—  
met a wheelbarrow; was drunk, comin'  
't'other way, the wheelbarrow fell over  
me, or over the wheelbarrow, and one of  
us fell into the cellar—do'n't know which  
now—guess it must ha' been me. I'm  
a nice young man, yes I am—t'aint t'rell  
drunk! Well! I can't help it, 'taint my  
fault—wonder whose fault 'tis? Is it  
Jones' fault? No. It's my wife's fault?  
Well, it ain't. Is it the wheelbarrow's  
fault? No. It's whiskey's fault. Who is  
whiskey? Has he a large family? All  
poor, I reckon. I think I won't own him  
any more. I'll cut his acquaintance. I've  
had that notion for about ten years, and  
always hate to do it for fear of hurting  
his feelings. I'll do it now—I think li-  
quor's injurin' me—its spoilin' my temper.

Sometimes I get mad, when I'm drunk,  
and abuse Bets and the brats; it used to  
Lizzie and the children—that's some  
time ago. I'd come home o' evenin's she  
used to put her arms around my neck and  
kiss me and call me dear William. When  
I comes home now, she takes her pipe out  
of her eyes, and says somthin' like—  
"Bill, you drunken brute, shut the door  
after you; we are cold enough, haven't no  
fire, 'thout lettin' the snow blow in that  
way." Yes she's Bets and I'm Bill, now.  
I ain't a good bill, nuther; think I'm a  
counterfeit, won't pass a tavern without  
go'in in and gettin' drunk—Don't know  
what bank I'm on. Last Saturday I was  
on the river bank—drunk.

I stay out pretty late; no, sometimes  
I'm out all night; facts is, I'm out pretty  
much all night—out of friends, out of  
pocket, out at the elbows and knees, and  
always outrageously dirty—so Bets says,  
but then she's no judge, for she's never  
clean herself. I wonder why she does n't  
wear good clothes around my neck and  
kiss me and call me dear—t'aint mine—  
must be whiskey's.

Sometimes I'm in, however; I'm in-  
toxicated now, and in somebody's coal  
cellar. There's one principle I've got—  
I won't get in debt; I never could do it.  
There, one of my coat tails is gone—got  
tore off, I expect, when I fell in here.  
I'll have to get a new suit soon. A fel-  
low told me, 't'other day, that I'd make  
a good sign for a paper mill.—If he was n't  
so big I'd kick him.—I've had this shirt  
on for nine days, an' I'm afraid it won't  
come off without tearin'. People ought  
to respect more they do, for I'm in ho-  
ly order. I ain't a dandy, though my  
clothes are pretty near Greasian style. I  
guess I tore this window shutter in my  
pant's 't'other night, when I sat down on  
the wax in Ben Rogg's shop; I'll have  
to get it mended, or—I'll catch cold.  
I ain't very stout, as it is. As the boys  
say, I'm as fast as a match and as healthy  
as the small pox. My best hat has been  
standing guard for a window pane that  
went out 't'other morning at the invita-  
tion of a brickbat. It's gettin' cold down  
here wonder if I ain't able to climb. If  
I had a drink I could think better. Let's  
see; I ain't got three cents; if I was in a  
tavern I could sponge one.—Whenever  
anybody treats and says "come fellows,"  
I always think my name's "fellows," and  
I've got too good manners to refuse.—  
Well, I must leave this, or they'll arrest  
me for attempt at burglary. I ain't  
come to that yet. Anyhow it was the  
wheelbarrow done the harm—not me.

### One of Daniel Webster's Anecdotes.

Webster had an anecdote of old Father  
Searl, the minister of his boyhood, which  
has never been in print, and which is too  
good to be lost. It was customary to  
wear buckskin breeches in cold weather.  
One Sunday morning in autumn, Father  
Searl brought down his from the garret;  
but the wasps had taken possession of  
them during the summer, and were hav-  
ing a nice time in them. By dint of ef-  
fort, he got out the intruders and dressed  
for meeting. But while reading the  
Scriptures to the congregation, he felt a  
dagger from one of the enraged small-  
waisted fellows, and jumped around the  
pulpit slapping his thighs. But the more  
he slapped and danced, the more they  
stung. The people thought him crazy,  
and were in commotion as to what to do;  
but he explained the matter by saying:  
"Brethren, don't be alarmed; the Word  
of God is in my mouth, but the Devil is  
in my breeches!" Webster always told it  
with a glee to the ministers.—Boston Cor.

A Yankee doctor has got a remedy for  
hard times. It consists of ten hours hard  
labor well worked in.

## The Guns and Mortars of Fort Sumter.

The Washington correspondent of the  
New York Express writes on the evening  
of the 7th inst.:

The distance from Fort Sumter to the  
point of Charleston which lies near it to it  
—the lower end of the lower dock—is a-  
bout three and three-eighths statute miles,  
or, more exactly, is 5,940 yards. This ex-  
ceeds the capacity of any known mortar to  
throw a shell 1,340 yards. I speak upon  
best and highest authority. Therefore, if  
Major Anderson had in Sumter a mortar  
capable of throwing any mortar (the  
largest capacity of any mortar) the  
shell so thrown would fall short of the near-  
est point of Charleston 1,340 yards. But  
he had no such mortar.

The largest guns in Fort Sumter are  
eight-inch and ten-inch Columbiads. The  
range of the former, or capacity to throw  
ball or shell, is 4,800 yards; that of the  
latter 5,500 yards. The range or capacity  
of the eight-inch Columbiad is, therefore,  
1,140 yards short of the nearest point  
of Charleston, and that of the ten-inch  
340 yards. In fact the largest Columbiad  
known to our service is but twelve inches,  
of which, I think, we have but one, and  
that not at Charleston, with a range or  
capacity of 5,700 yards—240 yards less  
than the distance between Fort Sumter  
and Charleston.

Had Sumter been provided with the ef-  
fective gun for great distances, with which it  
was possible to have furnished it—Dahlgren's  
rifled cannon—made on hand at the  
Navy yard here, it would have been pos-  
sible for Sumter not only to have thrown  
balls to Charleston, but into the city,  
and, if necessary, quite over it. Tests have  
established the superiority of range of this  
cannon over every other. Its limit is not  
less than five miles.

But no such wisdom has marked the ad-  
ministration of the War and Navy Depart-  
ments as was necessary to render them ca-  
pable of answering demands that might be  
made for service in connection with one or  
the other. Hence in that great and impor-  
tant fortification, Fort Sumter, there is not  
one rifle cannon—and, therefore, there is  
no power therein to throw shell or ball  
therefrom to or into Charleston. Fort Sum-  
ter can not, then, visit any direct scourge  
upon Charleston, either in return for an at-  
tack by the secessionist forces, or any other  
cause. "Impossible," is the reply to ev-  
ery intimation of the sort.

### An Appeal to the Union Men of the Border States.

The Louisville Journal makes the fol-  
lowing appeal to the Union men of Ken-  
tucky. As the Journal was very severe  
on the Proclamation of the President, the  
leader may wish to know what advice the  
leading Union paper of Kentucky gives to  
those with whom it has been acting. It  
says:

"An attempt is now made by the Seces-  
sionists to take advantage of that grievous  
and inexcusable blunder, Mr. Lincoln's